CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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Foreign Missionary Intelligence.

[From the London Evangelical Magazine for November.]

INDIA.

SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Mead, one of the Missionaries, to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Islington, dated Nagurcoil, 26th Feb. 1821.

This Mission is situated in a country where idolatry is supported at an immense expense and with enthusiastic folly. The whole country was formerly made over to the false idol of their worship; and then, every inch of ground we now tread upon was devoted to the Brahmins and their demons. A vast change in the aspect of the country has taken place since 1807, when Mr. R—— first arrived in Travancore. We have much reason to be thankful for the tolerant spirit of the native government, and the protecting shield of the British name. The higher orders of natives are the most depraved and abandoned part of the community; "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them." Upwards of 5,000 have renounced heathenism, and no longer offer sacrifice to devils, as they formerly did. They are all enjoying the blessing of Christian instruction, as far as we are able to attend to their requests for Schoolmasters or Catechists. We are constantly visiting them, and preaching the Gospel to them, and rendering them every other assistance in our power. To us they refer for counsel and advice in every difficulty, and to us they apply for redress under every grievance. The burthen is vastly too great and we are sometimes ready to faint.—Hitherto, however, strength has been equal to our day.

The past year has been marked with several auspicious circumstances. The arrival of another fellow-laborer; the increase of our schools and congregations; the erection of several new places of worship; greater attendance on the Sabbath; evident increase in knowledge; and a spirit of liberality according to the ability of the people—are amongst our encouragements to go forward.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Knill, St. Petersburg, July 21, N. S. 1821.

Rev. and dear Sir,—I thank you for your parental kindness; the Letter, Reports and Chronicles which you sent by Mr. Rutt. Immediately I sent off extracts from your communications to His Excellency General Papof, being assured that they would reach the Prince, and perhaps a more exalted personage. The following is a copy of the letter I received from the General:—

"My dear Sir,—It is with peculiar pleasure I have received your very agreeable letter containing such intelligence of the promotion of the kingdom of Jesus Christ upon earth, as cannot fail to gladden the heart of every believer. Receive my best acknowledgements for your kind attention. You have given likewise a real satisfaction to His Excellency the Prince Galitzin, who received this information with much interest. I pray you have the goodness to communicate to me from time to time such news—relative to what passes in our bad world to re-establish there the kingdom of our Saviour, by what degree the heathen are coming to his saving light, and are given to him in all ends of the earth. Hoping you will not forget me in your prayers to our heavenly Father, I remain with the truest Christian love, your sincere friend, B. PAPOF"

This was written in English by the General's own hand, and shews you his heart. O that all the Generals in the world were such Christians as this, then they would fight for the great Captain of salvation!

Accompanying this is a letter which I this day received from Mr. Rahmn. It was written in one of the dreariest parts of God's creation; but I was so struck with the exalted piety which it breathes, and the devotedness to the work which it evinces, that I could not but think that it would do your heart good to read it.—Some of Paul's Epistles were written in prison; so was John Bunyan's Pilgrim—and Rahmn's letter was written in a place not far superior; but the unction it contains is worth going to China for, if China would afford it.

On the first Sabbath in May two persons were admitted as members of our little church—the first Sabbath in June one—the first Sabbath in July one. Next Lord's Supper, two will be admitted; and seven more in a most delightful way, and will soon unite with us. Perhaps there are others that I know nothing about. The persons who have thus evinced a concern for their precious souls are principally men—some of them with large families.

Mr. Stallybrass sent me a Tract in manuscript last week, which we shall print immediately. The Russ which he first composed, and from which the Mongolian is translated, is excellent, as competent judges say. I doubt not that it is a good translation.

The substance of it is—that the knowledge of God and eternal life are attainable only through Christ Jesus.

His Imperial Majesty has lately had an interview with Sultan Caiegherry; and with all the kindness and affection of a genuine Christian, encouraged him to press on in the ways of the Lord, assuring him of his support and protection, and concluded by saying something like this, "You must expect trials in your work: every man who opposes errors will have trials; but if you should be so happy as to bring one Tartar to the faith of Christ, you will be well repaid for all your toil."

Was not this delightful, from an Emperor, and the Emperor of such amazing dominions as Russia! I always feel much pleasure in praying for this good Emperor—he does indeed let his light shine. May the Lord long spare him, for in his days the righteous flourish—& many tribes will call him blessed. Believe me, Rev. and dear Sir, your grateful and most obedient. RICHARD KNILL.

SIBERIA.

Letter from Mr. Rahmn to Mr. Knill, St. Petersburg.

The Derbet Horde, in the Tonguta-gasar, June the 30th, N. S. 1821.

Dearly beloved Brother,—In the midst of a gloomy wilderness, surrounded by pagan misery, I had the inexpressible pleasure this morning to receive the Chronicle for May and June, accompanied by your letter of the 1st inst. Glory to our God and to the Lamb, for the new prospects which are opening to our views, to see the kingdoms of this world one day become our God's and his Christ's. The news from Madagascar and the Sandwich Islands were to my soul like a copious shower of rain on a thirsty land; they show us what *the Lord can do*. On the other hand, I must adopt the language of our dear China Missionary, "Unless the Lord build the house, the workmen labor in vain" May you be a true prophet about our *dry Steppe!* Dear brother! I am happy in my soul beyond all description, and would not change my present situation as a Missionary actually engaged in the work, for an imperial diadem. At present, it is true, here is but little or no prospect; all seem to be hard, dry, and obstinate; but every time I turn my attention to the gospel promises contained in the Old and New Testament, I consider the Steppe nomades already conquered. I hope that even some of the hardest and now most bitter adversaries shall come one future day, and, shedding tears of shame and thankfulness, and love, at the feet of our glorious Saviour, praise and glorify Him, who bought them with his blood, and conquered their hearts by His omnipotent grace. In this view, looking upon my rude Calmucs, and by faith anticipating this period, I *love* them for Jesus' sake, although many among them despise me, yea, scorn and laugh at me for the gospel's sake.

Dearly beloved brethren: and ye, all my dear brethren and sisters in Christ, who are in Petersburgh: although I am unknown to you after the *face*, still, because by one Spirit we are all baptized into one body, and have been all made to drink into one Spirit, and so *have one great common interest*: pray for your absent brother, and for the poor benighted heathen, now for so many ages lettered with the chains of superstition, sin and folly! Pray that I may be permitted to speak the gospel boldly and without hindrance, and that the hearts of the people may be opened to attend unto the things which are spoken to them. May the Lord enable us to pray without ceasing; and so, at a throne of grace receive that strength and support which no where else is to be got.

Your most affectionate brother,

CORNELIUS RAHMN.

Theological Miscellany.

[From the Washington Repertory; edited by Episcopal Clergy.]

SKETCHES OF CLERICAL CHARACTERS.

RUBRICUS has the experience of some half a dozen years in an important parochial cure. His parish, although populous, is completely insulated by other organized religious societies. His public ministrations are consequently, the object of a very jealous, and in some instances, of an unfriendly scrutiny. But Rubricus is circumspect in his deportment, and his duties. He entered the sacred office under a serious conviction of the responsibility which it involved, and it is believed, a pious purpose of punctilious and persevering fidelity. He assumed at his ordination, a talent, for the due improvement of which he saw himself accountable to God, and his Church. To the church he felt himself answerable to a divinely constituted society:—and justly. But at this very point commenced an error, which, although imperceptibly small in its beginning, grew, as will be seen, to a conspicuous blemish in his ministerial character. He had, in his ordination vows, and the assumption of the clerical office, transacted not with God only, but with his church. To the church, then, and that branch with which he stood directly connected, he regarded himself in such a peculiar and exclusive sense, as a little to impair the impression of immediate and direct obligation and responsibility to his God and Saviour.

Humanum est errare,

or never, on ground like this, should a conscientious christian be able to stumble. But such was, in this instance, the fact: and the bias has, ever since, remained and increased.

It was Rubricus's *conscientiousness* that engaged him very seriously to inquire into the most minute duties and obligations of a christian minister, and especially of a clergyman of the Episcopal church. But it was a somewhat restricted view of the subject, which confined his inquiries too exclusively to the duties belonging to this latter relation; and sent him for information to the canons and rubrics, rather than to the holy scriptures. Unhappily he failed to discover at his outset, that the ritual of the church is intended, not to supersede the more important and specific directions of the scriptures, but merely to regulate the current of ministerial zeal and activity, which has its rise and impetus in that sacred source—and that all that relates to the the external order of the church, is only the channel for the waters of salvation to flow in; and, like any other conduit, will soon run itself dry, if a direct communication be not preserved with the fountain-head.

But the diligence of Rubricus, in the attainment of an early & accurate knowledge of the canons, rubrics, and services of the church, was not only laudable, but worthy of universal imitation. It gave that consistency and dignity to his whole course, which so well becomes the messenger of righteousness to a perverse and gainsaying world. This indeed, he ought to have done, but not to leave what unspeakably more concerned him and his flock, undone. He erred in looking for instruction, in his ministerial duties, where the church never intended it should be found. His observance of the ritual of the church, is not merely *conscientious*, and *strict*, but has a certain servile and mechanical precision in it; which discovers to others but too plainly, that it serves to cramp both his intellectual and spiritual energies, and to restrain the freedom of all his movements. His flock is unhappily so situated as necessarily to meet considerable opposition in their attachment to the order and worship of their own church. Their unhappiness in this respect had been augmented in consequence of the disorders introduced by want of circumspection, and even the irregularities of their former minister; who, from negligence and inconsideration, too often suffered himself to overstep the just limits of that sphere of duty to which, by his own voluntary and solemn act, he had consented to be appointed. His people were naturally pleased at first, with the decided preference manifested by their new pastor, for the doctrines and ritual of his own church, by a conscientious and uniform obedience to all its ordinances. Even the disproportionate attention to these matters which he gave at first, could not have displeased them, had they not perceived that the barrenness which was thus induced into his early ministrations, has become at length habitual; and that whenever from inadvertence, or from accident, the form and substance of worship seem to come in competition, he invariably sacrifices the latter to the former.

The secular occupations of his parishioners favoured their attachment to a weekly night service, which had long been held in the church; and which they desired him to continue. The silence of the canons in regard to such a service, for a long time hindered him from a compliance with the request His scruples were at length nearly obviated by reflecting, that the period of the evening service is not so defined by the rubrics, as to prohibit the performance of it at the hour when his people could most conveniently assemble. He accordingly acceded to their wishes. It was in the beginning of the summer when, for the first time, except on the Sabbath, he met his numerous congregation in his church, for an intermediate service. The evening had just mingled its twilight with the shades of the night, when their worship commenced in a song of praise. The order of service prescribed in the liturgy, including two lessons, psalms, &c. follow in due course. The time, as regarded Rubricus, and a very few of his fellow worshippers, imperceptibly glided on. The text was annouced before the village clock struck ten; and most of the congregation had regained their homes at eleven. Our clergyman saw his error; and an error of this kind he had never committed before, and will never be likely to repeat. On the next week the final benediction followed the services of the liturgy, without the intervention of a discourse; and this practice continued until Rubricus saw the service so deserted as to make it inexpedient to continue it. That his flock do not delight more in the work of prayer is doubtless their fault; but does not their pastor likewise err, in supposing that their non-attendance is a less evil than the omission of any part of the service of the liturgy, which the most respectable usage authorizes on those occasions?

Rubricus for several months denied to about a hundred poor tenants of a neighbouring hamlet, an occasional sermon, because they had no consecrated edifice to meet in; and being destitute of prayer books, and grossly ignorant of the order of our worship, they were unable to make the responses. This difficulty was, however, at length obviated, by the voluntary offer of his clerk to attend and assist on those occasions.

Rubricus is naturally reserved. He often visits the sick room with an open prayer-book: and, 'till he regains the street on his return, has been known to suffer not a syllable of extemporary matter to come out of his lips. And could his church, his closet, and his fire-side, echo back all they have heard for five years past, on all the various occasions of devotion and worship, they would not utter a sentence which cannot be read *verbatim*, either in the liturgy or his manuscripts.

In short, instead of devising a liberal and various measure of duty, in conformity to the general principles of the scriptures, and the benevolent and diffusive spirit of his religion, and cheerfully obeying the rules of the church for the sake of consistency and order, RUBRICUS regards the latter, as a sufficient and almost the only directory in ministerial duty.—His own improvement, his usefulness, and his peace, are very naturally and obviously hindered by this course. For, he is either obliged by his system, or finds in it a powerful temptation, to omit a very numerous class of duties, and many obvious means of doing good, both as a pastor and a preacher of the word, which are abundantly in his power, and which would be attended with equal satisfaction and improvement to himself.

He has naturally contracted the habit of recurring to the opinions of the prelates and divines of the church, and resting in them, as final, on all subjects both of doctrine and practice; rather than giving himself to the 'word of God, and to prayer.' His theology, consequently, wants copiousness, unction, and energy, and is attended with much of the narrowness and infirmities of all human systems. The 'fattest of his flock' begin to grow lean; and the health of his own mind falters for want of proper sustenance.

Owing to the disproportionate share of his time and thoughts, directed to the external order of the church, both have unhappily been diverted from the most effectual means of promoting its internal improvement, and the spiritual advancement of its members. Thus, their higher interests have, to a certain extent, been neglected, or compromised for an object in itself manifestly subordinate and secondary.

Attaching too much importance to external forms, always tends to create a bigotted and uncharitable opinion of other denominations. RUBRICUS regards the real difference between his own church, and other denominations of orthodox christians, as much greater, and their errors and faults as much more serious and numerous, than they really are.* His flock are beginning to manifest a similar temper. The undue stress which other denominations see him lay on mere externals, have already confirmed very many in their prejudices previously indulged against the episcopal church on this very ground.

Finally his discourses are dry, and uninstructive; the improvement of his flock in knowledge and piety, is scarcely perceptible; his hold on their affections is slight; and his actual influence as a gospel preacher, far from being considerable, and almost wholly confined to his own people.

I have long thought that RUBRICUS has a little mistaken the real causes to which the peculiarities of his ministerial character, are owing; and, perhaps, is ignorant of some of his own reasons for having adopted them.

Without aiming at the discovery of his imperfections, an experienced judge of the human character would probably detect, in the mind of RUBRICUS, a somewhat limited power of comprehension; which, as it is entirely constitutional, cannot be his fault. The effect, however, of this constitutional trait is, to confine his views to the details of the ecclesiastical system to which he belongs, without directing them to its general economy, and the spirit in which all its institutions originated. Hence, notwithstanding his precise knowledge of the *several parts* of the constitution, and service of our church, he is but indifferently acquainted with the just subserviency of one to another, and has still to learn the true design and real nature of the system. But, probably, RUBRICUS has never suspected in his views this error, or in his mind, the constitutional trait which has led to it. He has even been disposed to censure what he supposed the ignorance and irregular practice of some of his brethren, who entertain much more comprehensive and just views on this subject than himself.

The natural tendency to a servile observance of the ritual of the church, is likewise assisted by the very temper which it helps to promote—a sectarian jealousy of other denominations, and a bigotted attachment to his own. As the difference between the various orthodox branches of the church is principally in their external forms, he is secretly willing to make this difference as apparent as possible, by laying a gratuitous stress on those which distinguish his own.*

Nor is he to be quite excused from a reprehensible negligence in searching the scriptures; and from remissness in prayer for that inward teaching of the Divine Spirit, by which the true nature and genius of the christian church, and the whole extent of a gospel minister's duty, can alone be properly understood. Had he employed these means of improvement with greater diligence, he would have long since discovered that the genius of our church is like that of the apostolic, enlarged and liberal, and all her prescriptions and institutions, lean to the side of charity.

I am sorry to appear uncharitable myself, Messrs. Editors, but I cannot but suspect RUBRICUS to be a little influenced in his strong and exclusive attachments, by that constitutional indolence which is common to us all, and which is a deadly foe to all spiritual and religious duties. RUBRICUS's system requires him to do almost nothing which the positive prescriptions of the church do not enjoin, and if acted upon, as far as not a few sluggish souls have pushed it, would go to spare a clergyman of the episcopal church, nearly all the labour of thinking, and acting at all. With them, the rubrics usurp the place of the judgment; and the canons, services, and forms of the liturgy, supersede, *on almost all occasions*, the labour of composition, and the exercise of the invention.

If RUBRICUS is one of your readers, Messrs. Editors, I trust he will so far enter into the views of a person who has no motive but his own improvement, and the advantage of his parishoners for detailing his imperfections, as to feel the necessity of setting about an immediate correction of them. For, 'till it shall be accomplished, there is little probability or possibility of his extensive usefulness, either to the church, or to the world.

LAICUS.

* We are glad to find that the censures of the writer are levelled, not so much against a due regard to that exactness and order which are prescribed by the rubrics, as against an exclusive devotion to that order, and a neglect of that vital spirit which should animate all the services of the church. We believe it would be well, if a higher regard for the requisitions of the rubrics were more generally cultivated. But while we give this passing hint, and express our hope, that the clergy, generally, will maintain inviolate their solemn vows upon this subject, we admit, with Laicus, that there is great danger, lest the form of godliness should be mistaken for, or be permitted to supersede, the power of godliness.—We have suggested these observations from an apprehension, lest the remarks of Laicus should not have been sufficiently qualified on these points. *Rep. Editors.*

* We presume the writer does not intend to condemn a proper regard and maintainance of the distinctive principles of our church. This, we know, is sometimes charged with the name of bigotry. We admit, with Laicus, that many fall into the error of creating differences where none exist, and of laying undue stress upon others; but, still, it remains true, that there are some points, even of external order, which we are not permitted to compromise. The prevailing notions of liberality and charity, if acted out fully, would level all distinctions, and consider all modes and forms as equally good: but, if God hath established an order in his church, it cannot be matter of indifference whether we observe it or not. A due regard to this important object, we think, perfectly compatible with all the charity and kindness of the gospel. *Rep. Eds.*

MORAL AND SAVING GRACE.

By a Scotch Minister of the 18th century.

1. When I was a mere moral man, I sought something from Christ, and rested on this; no fellowship with Christ himself; but since the Lord visited me with the love of his chosen, I seek the Lord himself; I am never satisfied without him, and find fellowship with himself.—*The virgins love thee.*

2. When I was a moral man, I drew my comfort from my duties; but now I draw my duties from my comforts. My work was first; and because I did such a thing, or expected to get such a reward for working, I therefore went about duties; but now I first close with the promise, and, because alive, I yield my members, as weapons of righteousness. While a moral man, I did and then believed; but now, I first believe, and then do. My obedience is ingrafted upon the promises freely given. 'Work out your own salvation, for it is God that worketh in you to will and to do.' But before, I could never see a promise till I saw my works; the promises were ingrafted upon my works and duties, my duties did lie on my privileges, but now my privileges lie on my duties.

3. Whatever I did formerly was for myself; when, indeed, converted, I acted for the Lord and to please him. When moral, I hated sin as prejudicial to me: but now as separating from, and grievous to Christ.

4. What I did was from myself, and in my own strength, not seeing any need of a divine power to lean upon: but when under special grace, I live a life of faith, I see my own strength in another, and wait upon him. 'I can do all things thro' Christ strengthening me; and when I am weak, then am I strong.'

Foreign Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

REPORT OF THE YEAR 1820.

The receipts for the year amounted to 76,600 dollars, and the expenditures to 77,898 dols. About two thirds of this amount was granted to the Society by Parliament, "in aid of expenses in the North American Colonies."

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

Collections, &c. separate from the above receipts, and which are appropriated solely to the College, amount to 13,883 dollars.

The Society have received two Letters from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, announcing the favorable progress which has been made in furtherance of the views of the Society; and though no intelligence has been received of the actual commencement of the buildings for the reception of the Professors and Students, yet every necessary preparation has been made for securing to the Society the legal possession of the ground on which it is proposed to erect the College. His Lordship's letters, addressed to the Society, will put the public in possession of all the proceedings which have taken place in India; and it is with infinite pleasure that the Society are enabled to announce, that two gentlemen, of very superior attainments and exemplary characters, sailed from England last August, to fill the situation of Principal and Junior Professors of the College; an arrangement which will enable the Bishop to enter upon the arduous duties so readily undertaken by his Lordship, at the earliest possible period, and carry into execution the ultimate views of the society, for the propagation of the Gospel throughout the Peninsula of India.

Extracts from the letters of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Nov. 30, 1819.—I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the society, that, through the favor and distinguished liberality of his Excellency the Marquis of Hastings, I have obtained from the Supreme Government, a piece of land as a site, which, in reference to the purpose contemplated, is not surpassed by any other whatever: in truth, it is the spot to which my attention was strongly directed, before I had ventured to indulge the hope of obtaining it.

The papers enclosed will convey to you some idea of its locality and form. It has not yet been accurately surveyed, but it will be found, I believe, to contain about twenty English acres: its distance from Calcutta is hardly three miles; and yet, by being on the opposite side of the river, which is much wider than the Thames at Westminster, but without any bridge, the College will afford to the students all the privacy and retirement which can be desired: at the same time, it will be a conspicuous object, presenting itself to the notice of our countrymen on their first approach to this capital. I have every reason to hope that the situation will be found healthy: that side of the river is generally preferred; and the College grounds will be open to the south, the river in that reach lying nearly east and west. The benefit of this position will be evident, when it is recollected, that, during the hot season, from March to September or October, the wind blows constantly from the southward. Close adjoining, to the westward, is the Hon. Company's Botanic Garden; and to its beautiful and shady walks on the banks of the river, the Professors will, no doubt, have free access; with the further advantage, in case of sudden illness, of medical aid close at hand, in the Superintendant of the Garden. Nor is it, perhaps, to be altogether disregarded in an establishment of this sort, that the scenery is such as to gratify and soothe the mind; directly in front of the College will be a fine expanse of water, on which vessels are continually passing to and from Calcutta; and on the opposite bank, is the line of villas which adorn the Garden Reach. It may also be expected, that the College Chapel will afford an opportunity of attending the Service of the Church, to several of the residents on that side of the water, who are at present precluded from it by the difficulty of crossing the river: they will still, indeed, be at some distance; but by many, it may be hoped, this will not be regarded.

My views of the usefulness of the establishment have not at all contracted, since I had the honour of proposing it. In order to its realizing these views, it must be capable of educating pupils, not only from the provinces within this Archdeaconry, where Hindoostanee and Bengalee are the languages principally used: but also, in due time, from districts where the Tamul the Teloogoo, the Mahratta, the Cingalese, and perhaps the Malay, and one or two others, are respectively vernacular; that is to say, from almost every part of the continent and islands of Asia subject to British authority, as contemplated in the Charter letter. But this will require resident Missionaries, from the several districts, who should be competent to teach their respective languages to English missionaries, during their residence in College, before they proceed to their stations, and also to assist the Professors in conveying instruction to pupils brought from the same countries, as well as in making translations for the use of the inhabitants. All this supposes buildings, correspondent with the objects of the Institution: the Missionaries must, in time, be numerous; and the students must be as many as may be required to keep up a supply of Native missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters, for all the stations which we may be enabled to support.

Our printing establishment must also, after a time, be considerable; and it will form a very important department of our labours. A difficulty, indeed, is sometimes found in the want of proper channels for the distribution of what is printed; but, in this respect, we shall possess preeminent advantages. Independently of our missionaries, &c we may look to the co-operation of the District Committees of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, established at the three Presidencies and at Colombo; and, more recently, at Prince of Wales' Island, in the Straits of Malacca; so that every part of India and the Islands, is within the sphere of their agency; and, in co-operating with the college in the distribution of works issuing from its press, they would materially increase their own efficiency. An application from the Bombay Committee to the Society has actually been made, in reference to the expediency of printing books in the native languages. The several committees might have Oriental publications from the college, on reduced terms, in the same manner that they purchase English books and tracts from the Society in London. The committees would thus be subsidiary to the college, and the college to the committees.

Considerable funds will obviously be requisite for carrying on such extensive operations: but when it is seen that funds alone are wanting to give life and energy in all its parts, to a comprehensive system—of which, however, the objects, and bearings, and mutual dependency, are easily understood—I should hope that public patronage would be granted to the full extent required.

AUGUST 25, 1820.—I enclose, for the satisfaction of the Society, a copy of a grant of land from the governor-general in council, in the name and on the behalf of the Hon. East-India Company, for the site of the Mission College. The expense will be about 10,000*l.*: the same quantity of building would in England cost considerably more. One cause of delay, has been my endeavour to reduce the expense; but I have found it impossible, consistently with the durability of the fabric and the extensive operations holden out to the public in the King's letter: less in fact, than is now proposed would be very impolitic in the present circumstances of India.

The person with whom I am about to contract, has the reputation of being the ablest builder in Bengal; and a military gentleman, one of the inspectors of Government buildings, will from time to time report to me on the progress and execution of the work; greater precaution, therefore, is not possible.

The buildings will contain accommodation for three professors, married; one (newly arrived) missionary, married; one missionary, unmarried; and twenty students; and proportionably more students, if any of the professors and all the missionaries be single men. One or two rooms may also be appointed for lectures. A range of offices will be detached. The printing-house is not included; but it will not be immediately required: there will be room in college, to carry on the printing for a year or two probably, after the college is opened. The appearance of the whole from the river will be very striking; and such as the first collegiate institution founded in this country ought to exhibit.

It is not easy for the Society to estimate too highly, with reference to the object, the value of the land (about twenty acres) of which the grant is enclosed. In point of situation, it is every thing that could be desired; and the builder assures me, that a firmer and drier spot is no where to be met with. The Kharana mentioned in the grant is a quit-rent to the government, of little amount, and certain. The clauses of resumption, the Society will perceive to be reasonable, and necessary on the part of the Company; and they cannot operate, except in circumstances which would render the estate no longer of any use to the Society.

I rejoice to hear that the contributions raised by the King's letter, have been so considerable; and I have no doubt, that when the college is actually built and known to be in operation, it will find abundant support.

BAPTIST MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

An English Review of the Rev. Mr. Ward's Letter commences with the following respectful notice of the Baptist Mission in India.

There was a time, and that not very remote, when the name of a Baptist Missionary would have been pronounced by the majority of even well informed persons in this country, with little respect or complacency,—when tolerance was the utmost that was thought due to their well meant labours. It was satisfactory to witness the complete revolution which has taken place in the public sentiment, since their astonishing achievements in the Oriental languages have procured for them the applause of the literati of Europe. Of the fifty languages of India, twenty-five have already been conquered by these indefatigable labourers in the best of causes, among which are the Chinese and Sungskrit, the two most difficult languages in the world; and in each of these twenty-five dialects, the holy Scriptures, either in whole or in part, have been already printed. As both the Hindoos and the Mahommedans have always been taught that their systems are founded on Divine revelations, Christianity could never have taken deep root in India, had not the Missionary been prepared to exhibit the Christian Records to the natives in their vernacular tongue. The first anticipations of the venerable father of the mission, extended little farther than that he might live to translate the Holy Scriptures into the language of Bengal. 'And had he, (remarks Mr. Ward,) given the word of God to these Twelve Millions of people only, who had never before seen it, and to all the generations of their descendants, he would have been the instrument of doing a good which it falls to the happy lot of few men to be able to accomplish.'

Dr. Carey wrote with his own hand the five octavo volumes in which the Bengalee Bible is comprised, proceeding in the same unwearied course with the Sungskrit, till he was reminded by a pain in his side, that his pundit could equally well perform this part of the labour. It was not long after the Sungskrit had proceeded through the press, that learned Hindoos from various parts began to solicit employment in the college of Fort William; and as but few could be engaged, they were glad to accept employment at Serampore. The Sungskrit New Testament being put into their hands as the standard work, they were directed to give a version of this New Testament in their respective vernacular tongues. The number of these native translators, when the Governor-General and the Bishop of Calcutta, with their ladies, recently visited the Mission-house at Serampore, amounted to more than thirty. From the perusal of the New-Testament alone, several interesting conversions are stated to have taken place.

TOMB OF HOWARD.

[From Sir Robert Ker Porter's Travels.]

On the road to Kherson, in Russia, as Sir Robert approached the tomb of Howard, he thus gives vent to "the effusions of a virtuous sensibility over the cemetery of that unwearied friend of humanity."

'The evening was drawing to a close when I approached the hill, in the bosom of which the dust of my revered countryman reposes so far from his native land. No one that has not experienced 'the heart of a stranger' in a distant country, can imagine the feelings which sadden a man while standing on such a spot. It is well known that Howard fell a sacrifice to his humanity! having caught a contagious fever from some wretched prisoners at Kherson, to whose extreme need he was administering his charity and consolations. Admiral Priestman, a worthy Briton in the Russian service, who was his intimate friend, attended him in his last momets, & erected over his remains the monument, which is now a sort of shrine to all travellers, whether from Britain or foreign countries. It is an obelisk of whitish stone, sufficiently high to be conspicuous at several miles' distance. The hill on which it stands, may be about three wersts out of the direct road, and has a little village and piece of water at its base.—The whole is six wersts from Kherson, and forms a picturesque as well as interesting object. The evening having closed when I arrived at the tomb, I could not distinguish its inscription; but the name of Howard would be sufficient eulogy. At Kherson I learned that the present emperor has adopted the plans which the great philanthropist formerly gave in to the then existing government, for ameliorating the state of the prisoners.—Such is the only monument he would have desired, and it will commemorate his name forever; while that of the founder of the pyramids is forgotten—so much more imperishable is the greatness of goodness, than the greatness of power!'

Wonderful Interposition of Divine Providence.

Maximillian, Emperor of Germany, conversing one day in his coach with Johannes Crato, who was his principal physician, and a learned Protestant, was lamenting the division of Christians; and asked Crato, which party approached the nearest, in his opinion, to the apostolic simplicity. Crato replied, that he thought that honour belonged to the brethren called Picards, (the same as were called Waldenses and Albigenses.) The Emperor said, 'I think so too.' This being reported to them, afforded them much encouragement, and induced them to dedicate to him a book of their devotions; for, during the preceding year, God had marvellously preserved him from the guilt of their blood. Joachim a Novo Domo, chancellor of Bohemia, went to Vienna, and would give the Emperor no rest until he procured for him a mandate for the revival of a former persecuting ordinance against them. Having obtained his commission, as he was leaving Vienna, and passing the bridge over the Danube, the bridge gave way and fell; when Joachim and all his retinue were plunged into that great river; and all were drowned except six horsemen and one young nobleman, who, perceiving his lord in the water, caught hold of his gold chain, and held him up till some fishermen came to their assistance; but they found Joachim dead: and his box, containing the persecuting mandate, had sunk beyond recovery. The young nobleman who survived, was so affected with the hand of God in this affair, that he joined the brethren in their religion, and the persecution dropped. [*Baxter.*

The Legislature of Georgia is about erecting a Literary Institution to be called the Franklin College, and has appropriated 8000 dols. per annum for its support.

In the House of Representatives of Kentucky a resolution has passed to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of *fraud*.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—Agreeably to notice given yesterday,

Mr. Barbour submitted for consideration the following proposition for an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the respective States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, to wit:

"That the number of Representatives shall not exceed Two Hundred."

The resolve was read a first time, and passed to a second reading.

Army Supplies.—Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, laid on the table a resolution requesting the President to lay before the Senate a report of the practical operation of the system of subsisting the Army, under the provisions of the law of April 14, 1818, together with a comparative view of the present and former modes of supplying the Army.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.—Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, took his seat.

Lands for the support of Education.—Mr. Morrill presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, declaring the right of all the States to grants of the public lands for the purposes of education, in just proportion to the grants made for that object, to the new States, &c. which were read and laid on the table.

A bill concerning the lands and salt springs to be granted to the State of Missouri, for the purposes of education, &c. passed to a second reading.

HOUSE, Monday, Dec. 17.—Mr. Hall, of N. Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Reduction of useless officers.—The Committee of Commerce was instructed to report a bill for abolishing such officers of the customs as have been reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to be unproductive and useless.

Missouri.—The Judicial Committee was instructed to report on the expediency of providing for the organization of a District Court, &c. in Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of the Navy was required to report the probable increase of expense, in causing an examination to be made of the different harbors belonging to the United States on the Pacific Ocean, and of transporting artillery to the mouth of Columbia river.

Call for important Information. The House agreed to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Whitman, requesting such information relating to the late transactions in Pensacola, as the President may think proper to communicate.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. the words of the resolve, 'as he may think proper to communicate,' were struck out, and the words 'as he may possess' substituted.

Mr. Edwards then renewed a motion which he before had made, and which he had waved to admit the above amendment, that the resolution be laid on the table. Mr. Cannon supported, and Mr. Floyd opposed this motion, which was carried, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Bayly, from Md. took his seat.

A bill to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds in the Revolutionary war, was reported, and occasioned a short debate.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.——*Adjournment over Christmas.*—Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, submitted a joint resolution directing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to adjourn their respective Houses from the 22d inst. to the 2d day of January next.

A debate ensued. The motion was advocated by the mover, and Mr. Smythe, of Va. It was opposed by Messrs. Rhea, Colden, and Hardin; and the former moved that it be postponed indefinitely, and that the question be taken by yeas and nays.

The question was put on indefinite postponement and passed.

Thursday, Dec. 20.—Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Sparks.

Mr. Cushman laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be directed to enquire into the expediency of revising the Pension Law of March 18, 1818, or of so modifying it that, by lessening the quantum of bounty to individuals, its provisions may be extended to certain descriptions of revolutionary soldiers, in reduced and necessitous circumstances, and not absolutely dependent on public or private charity.

EXHIBITION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

An Exhibition by the Senior Class of Brown University took place at Providence, December 24, and was attended by a numerous & intelligent audience. The topicks selected by the exhibitants, corresponded with the nature of the occasion and were adapted to the taste of the audience. We witnessed no unprofitable and presumtuous adventure into the field of theological speculation—no inflated appeal in favour of our political institutions—no furious rhetorical denunciation of the moral and intellectual character of other nations—no intemperate reference to the past or present state of parties in the United States. It was no less pleasing to recognize an academick taste in the choice of subjects than to observe an obvious improvement in the style of these literary discussions. The prominent fault in the style of collegiate performances, is, perhaps, the want of that chaste and nervous simplicity which distinguishes the productions of the most celebrated English writers. A depraved standard of excellence has been too generally adopted, and the classick page of Addison has fallen into comparative neglect, while the rhetorical harangues of Counsellor Phillips, with all their theatrical pomp of diction, are applauded as specimens of captivating and unrivalled eloquence. So far, however, as our own University is concerned, we are proud to think that a more chaste, unaffected and manly style of writing is coming into repute. Of this desirable advancement in the cultivation of pure taste, the performances afforded a most gratifying presage.—*Prov. Amer.*

The graduates of South Carolina College have resolved, that a monument be erected to the memory of the late Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, its late President.

From the Charleston Patriot.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

The following particulars of an atrocious outrage committed at Havana, on the 5th ult. on an American vessel, has been furnished us by a gentleman from that place.

"The schooner AJAX, Capt. Shane, of Philadelphia, had cleared at the Custom House and waited a favourable wind to depart for the U. States. Lying at the wharf on Sunday at noon, she was boarded by Spanish Soldiers under the pretence of asking fire to light their segars, but really for plundering the vessel, a practice by no means uncommon with the soldiery. The captain offered the fire they demanded, which being used, they declared they would carry off one of the men belonging to the vessel, stating he was a Spanish Sailor. The mate objected, and the soldiers becoming insolent, he drove them on shore; after that they returned with a re-inforcement headed by an officer, who desired the captain to come on shore. Captain Shane observed he would not leave his vessel, but that he would make no resistance, if the officer had business with him, and would come on board. The soldiers drew their sabres and boarded the schooner, declaring they would kill the captain. The latter ran below for his pistol and cutlass, and said he would fire on the first who came on his deck. The soldiers persisted, and he fired both pistols, when 2 fell, but the others attacked the officers of the schooner—cut the captain down, stabbed him, and left him for dead. The mate was served in the same manner, and the vessel robbed. In the mean time the mob collected, but no one interfered as the soldiers had still posession of the vessel, and were now called a guard because they had an officer with them. The captain after some time revived, and was asked if he commanded the vessel; on his answering in the affirmative, he was stabbed again, and left till all appearance of life was gone. About an hour after, he was carried on shore, and while was still alive, taken to prison and put into the hands of two Spanish Surgeons.—Here the ignorance and brutality of his physicians conquelled the ferocity of his first assailants. A few dirty rags were stuffed into his wounds and he placed in a room for 2 nights alongside of the corps of a negro who had lately died, and was left as a proper inmate of an American citizen. On the following day, by the intercession of the merchant, to whom the vessel was consigned, he was released from the hands of these butchers, and placed under the care of an American surgeon, who was fortunately in the Havana. Captain Shane has been attended by him since, and through his attention has been saved from death. When the writer of this left Havana, he was in a fair way, but perhaps no man has had a more narrow escape. The mate, it was thought would not recover.

Thus were the rights of an American trampled under foot; his property destroyed; his life endangered; his person incarcerated.—And this without a shadow of cause or provocation. And why?—Because Spain does not choose to accredit an agent of our government in her colony. A commercial agent represents the nation in this Island, or rather in the Havana, where out of 1200 vessels that annually arrive, 100 are American. This agent is not known by the Spanish authorities, because they find it inconvenient to know him—but is it consistent with the character and dignity of these States to submit to this subterfuge."

CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 18.

Fire!—We regret to state, that on Saturday night last, the large woolen Factory, in the village of Manchester, (on the Canandaigua outlet) was consumed by fire. A letter from a gentleman there, informs us that the damage amounts to about $8000, including $3000 worth of wool and yarn. It was not certainly known how the fire originated—the first alarm was given by two persons who slept in the Factory. Great credit is due to the citizens for their exertions to save the cloth, wool and out buildings; but they were ineffectual. The destruction of this valuable Factory will not only be felt by the proprietors, but by the people in this quarter generally.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

We learn that Capt. Seth Webber, of this town, lately deceased at Liverpool, made in his will the following bequests:—

To the Boston Howard Benevolent Society,	$1000
To the Boston Missionary Society for propagating the gospel among the heathens,	1000
To the Boston Marine Society,	1000
To the Mass. General Hospital,	1000
To the poor of the North Society, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Parkman, of which Society the deceased was a member,	500
To St. Andrew's Lodge, in this place,	500
	$5000

An attempt was made on Monday night to force open the sale shop of Mr. Robbins' boot and shoe manufactory in State-street. The door was secured by two locks, one of which they forced, and through fear of detection were probably deterred from attempting to break the other.

The office of James T. Austin, Esq. in Court-st and the printing office of Messrs. Phelps & Farnsworth in the same building, were broken open on Saturday night last.—Some injury was done to the desks; and the papers of the office were scattered about, but no money being found in either place, the villains went off without taking any article with them.

Symptoms of an insurrection had appeared among the Slaves on several plantations near Surinam. One white man had been murdered. The ringleaders had been arrested and sent to Paramaribo.

A letter from Havana, Nov. 26, says there is great irritation in that place against the Americans—among the higher classes on account of the treatment of Col. Calava by Gen. Jackson, and among the lower on account of the capturing of the *pirates!*

A "Florida Association," has been formed in New-York. The object is not stated.

In the Legislature of Kentucky a bill for raising the pay of the members for the first 50 days of a session, and reducing it afterwards, was rejected—33 to 57.

A resolution has been submitted to the Kentucky Legislature to instruct their representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a Bankrupt Act.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esqr. has been elected Governor of Alabama, by a majority of 2497 over his opponent, Dr. Chambers.

PRIZE TO THE ALLIGATOR.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday, Portuguese ship *Mariana Flora*, *Ventura Anselmo de Bretto*, master, from Bahia for Lisbon, where the vessel belongs, having been ordered to this port by the United States schooner Alligator, Capt. Stockton, for an attack upon the flag of the United States, in charge of Lieut. Abbot. The circumstances relating to this occurrence are as follows:

On the 5th November, lat. 20, long. [illegible], the Mariana Flora was discovered by the Alligator, standing to the Northward and Eastward, but soon afterward tacked to the Southward, and on the Alligator nearing her, she clewed up her courses, handed her top-gallant sails and hoisted a blue pendant half-mast at the mizen-top-gallant mast.

It was supposed on board the Alligator that the ship was in distress and all sail was accordingly made to approach her, but they were shortly after surprised by a fire from the whole broadside of the ship, when the Alligator was within a short distance of her, which she kept up for nearly an hour in a raking position, before a single gun was discharged from the Alligator: during all which time the U. S. flag was flying on board the Alligator, and the ship displaying no national flag.

At the expiration of nearly an hour from the time of the first attack, the Alligator commenced firing upon the ship, which she kept up till within pistol shot of the ship, on her quarter, when the broadside of the schooner being changed, Capt. Stockton hailed the ship to know who and what she was, whether she had any national flag, to which he received no answer. A few minutes after, the Portuguese flag was run up the mizzen, and immediately after the flag was hoisted, two guns were discharged at the Alligator—Capt Stockton then hailed the ship and told them if they did not cease firing and send their boat alongside the schooner, he would sink her. The crew of the ship then deserted their quarters and the Captain came on board the Alligator.

The ship mounted twelve guns, viz. 2 long 12, 2 6, 4 24, and 4 18 pound carronades, manned with 29 men, including officers. A part of the guns were thrown over board; all the crew of the ship were left on board, and have arrived in her. [*Gaz.*

The examination of witnesses respecting the crew of this Portuguese ship commenced on Thursday before Judge Davis, of the United States Court.

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Report of the enlarged Committee on this subject is now before the inhabitants for their inspection, and Monday next is the day assigned for its consideration. The Committee recommend, that should the Report be accepted and a day appointed for balloting on the subject, that ALL the voters express their opinion by yeas and nays. There appears at present a desire of the inhabitants for a city government, but it is by no means certain that the plan recommended will obtain a majority of votes.

Barna Bidwell, formerly treasurer of Berkshire county in Massachusetts is now in Upper Canada, and a member of the House of Assembly.—The Attorney-General has presented a petition of the freeholders of the counties of Lenox and Addington, which Mr. B. represents, praying that he may be expelled from his seat, on the ground that he is "charged with transactions very discreditable to his character, several of which had appeared in the American news-papers."—Against these allegations, Mr. B. has very adroitly defended himself, and retains his seat. It is however, reported, that a gentleman has been dispatched to Massachusetts, to collect testimony respecting his former conduct.

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The Treasurer of New-Jersey.—It has lately been published in all the news-papers, on the authority of a report of a committee of the Legislature of New-Jersey, that the Treasurer of that State, Col. Gordon, was a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. Presuming this to be a fact, although he could no way account for it, the honest old guardian of the treasury surrendered to the state all his hard earned property, and that not being sufficient, the sureties were called upon also. It is now said to be all a mistake, and that instead of the venerable treasurer being a defaulter, *the state is indebted to him about four thousand dollars.*

MILITARY.

General orders are issued from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 18th inst. appointing a general Court martial, to be holden at Sandwich, in the 5th division Massachusetts Militia, on the 23d Jan next for the trial of Cols. Hamblen and Ward, and Brigade Quarter Master Foster, (officers of said 5th division) on the complaints of Brig. Gen. Mayo and others. Brigadier Gen. James Appleton, of the first brigade, 2d division, is appointed President, and Brigade Major John Smith, Jr. of said 1st brigade, is appointed Marshal of the Court.

A survey is making in the State of New York with a view to opening, by Canals, a communication between the Erie Canal and the Susquehanna River, by Seneca Lake.

THE WATCHMAN.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1821.

THE GOSPEL IN INDIA.

The London Evangelical Magazine for November contains a letter from Mr. Hands, Missionary at Bellary in India, stating that such is the attention to the word preached there, that the Missionaries have for the present been obliged to desist from the business of translating and diligently to attend to the preaching of the gospel to the mutitudes who flock to hear it. "Had we a place," says Mr. Hands, "as large as the Tabernacle, I believe it would be daily filled. O that we may be enabled rightly to improve the opportunity afforded us of communicating to them the word of life."—Multitudes attended daily, from ten in the morning, till five in the afternoon. The immediate occasion of this extraordinary concourse was, that from 12,000 to 13,000 of the inhabitants of neighbouring districts had visited Bellary on business with the government's Collector. It may be confidently hoped, that they will carry to their homes the news of a crucified atoning Saviour, and that seed may be sown which will produce an abundant harvest in the salvation of souls, which shall be to the praise of glorious grace.

Mr. Fyvie, at Surat in India, also writes under date of Feb. 12, 1821, that the large field of operation becomes increasingly interesting. He visits the villages around, "reading and distributing tracts, and speaking the word of the Lord to the people."

Both these valuable men entreat the earnest prayers of Christians, that God would grant a copious "outpouring of his Holy Spirit, as water on the thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground!" and shall not their request be complied with?

CHURCH CONSTITUTED.

On the 11th inst. a Baptist Church of Christ was constituted in Bradford, N. H. The public religious exercises were performed in the following order:—Introductory Prayer by Br. Charles Brooks, of Goshen. Sermon by Br. Isaac Kimball, Missionary from the Mass. B. M. Society, from 1 Pet. ii. 5. "Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house." Right hand of fellowship by Br. Ira Persons, of Newport, N. H. Charge to the new formed Church by Br. Nathan Ames, of Sutton. Concluding Prayer by Elder Samuel Ambrose, of Sutton,

The exercises were appropriate and solemn. The scene afforded a pleasant and animating repast to the friends of Zion, the lovers of sound doctrine, and advocates of the ordinances, as they were once delivered to the saints. This Church is the first fruit, in part, of a precious little revival which began last spring in the western part of Bradford, and a corner of Fishersfield, and was principally carried on under the instrumentality of Br. Brooks. May the Lord graciously water, and abundantly bless this branch of Zion, and make this little one to become a thousand, and this feeble one a strong nation.—[*Communicated.*

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, NEW-YORK.

Letters from the Superintendant of the *Union Mission* to the 28th of September, and a copy of the Journal from the 29th of May to the 1st of September, inclusive have been received.

Several of the family and a number of their hired men were attacked with fever during the heat of summer. In consequence of their sickness, they have not made as great progress in their various improvements, as they had expected.—Still, they have cut and stacked twenty tons of hay, erected a number of log buildings which were deemed indispensable, and made some preparations for the permament mission house. Among the buildings put up during the summer, they mention, a lodging room for their hired men, a store-house, a kitchen, and a school house. The Journal mentions, that they had already received a few of the Indian children into the family and the school.

The friends of the Mission will rejoice to learn, that hostilties between the Osages and Cherokees are still suspended, and that there is ground to hope that the misunderstanding between the two nations may soon be amicably adjusted.

The Letters announce the marriage of Mr. Fuller, of the Union Mission, to Miss Howell, of the Great Osage Mission.

A Letter from the Rev. Mr. Harris, of the *Seneca Mission*, announces his safe arrival at his station, after a pleasant journey of six days from this city.

The Mission Family destined for Sagana, in the Michigan territory, has arrived at Detroit. Their place of residence not being yet completed, they will pass the winter at that place. Gov. Cass has returned.

HAPPY ALLUSION TO HENRY MARTYN.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, in his travels in Persia, &c. in a description of Shiraz, in that country, makes "a transient but honorable mention of HENRY MARTYN, a name which will never fade from pious memory, so long as unwearied ardor in the cause of the gospel, and the greatest and purest virtues of the heart, shall retain their reverence amongst us."

'Shiraz stood,' says our Author, 'in an extensive plain, at the foot of the height we were descending, and seemed a place of great consequence and extent, from the mosques and other lofty buildings which towered above the flat roofs of the vast expanse of dwelling-houses. Gardens stretched on all sides of the fortified walls; and, faint with sickness & fatigue, I felt a momentary reviving pleasure in the sight of a hospitable city, and the cheerful beauty of the view. As I drew near, the image of my exemplary countryman, Henry Martyn, rose in my thoughts, seeming to sanctify the shelter to which I was hastening. He had approached Shiraz much about the same season of the year, A. D. 1811, and like myself, was gasping for life under the double pressure of an inward fire, and outward burning sun. He dwelt there nearly a year; and on leaving its walls, the apostle of Christianity found no cause for "shaking off the dust of his feet" against the Mahomedan city. The inhabitants had received, cherished, and listened to him; and he departed thence amidst the blessings and tears of many a Persian friend. Through his means, the Gospel had then found its way into Persia; and as it appears to have been sown in kindly hearts, the gradual effect hereafter, may be like the harvest to the seedling. But, whatever be the issue, the liberality with which his doctrines were permitted to be discussed, and the hospitality with which their promulgator was received by the learned, the nobles, and persons of all ranks, cannot but reflect lasting honour on the government, and command our respect for the people at large. Besides, to a person who thinks at all on these subjects, the circumstances of the first correct Persian translation of the Holy Scriptures being made at Shiraz, and thence put into the royal hands, and disseminated through the empire, cannot but give an almost prophetic emphasis to the transaction, as arising from the very native country (Persia Proper) of the founder of the empire, who first bade the temple of Jerusalem be rebuilt, who returned her sons from captivity, and who was called by name to the divine commission.'

'The son of the late Jaffier Ali Khan came out to meet me; and received me, more like an old friend than a *frangeh* stranger; and received myself and people into his house with every cordial hospitality our situation needed. My fever had gained an alarming height; and one of my European servants, a Russian, was in an unmanageable state, having became delirious. Repose seemed the first point, to give some check, if possible to the advance of our disorder; and when too ill almost to thank our kind host, I found cool apartments prepared, and every comfort he could command, even to a physician, if I would have trusted myself and faithful follower to Asiatic medical skill.

The attentions of my host were so unwearied, that I never could forget I was in the house of the near kinsman of the two noble Persians, Jaffier Ali Khan, and Mirza Seid Ali, who had shewn the warmest personal friendship to our "Man of God!" for so they designated Henry Martyn. When the weather became too intense for his enfeebled frame to bear the extreme heat of the city, Jaffier Ali Khan pitched a tent for him in a most delightful garden beyond the walls, there he pursued his Asiatic translation of the Scriptures; or sometimes in the cool of the evening, he sat under the shade of an orange-tree, by the side of a clear stream, holding that style of conversation with the two admirable brothers, which caused their pious guest to say, "That the bed of roses on which he reclined, and the notes of the nightingales which warbled above him, were not so sweet as such discourse from Persian lips." The land in which he so expressed himself, is indeed that of the "bulbul and the rose;" the poet Hafix having sung of their charms till he identified their names with that of his native city.'

ANECDOTE OF A CHRISTIAN INDIAN.
Related in Rev. Daniel Temple's Missionary Sermon just, published.

Not many years ago a chief of one of the Indian tribes, who had himself become a Christian under the labours of a pious Missionary, burst into this touching and eloquent lamentation, when he learned that their lands had been clandestinely sold to the white men: "Where are now the chiefs of the rising sun? White chiefs now kindle their ancient fires! There no Indian sleeps, but those that sleep in the grave. My warriors and my children, it is very hard; this is a dark day to Oneida! Soon our fires shall be put out! Our eyes rain like the black cloud that roars through the tops of the trees!" And when this venerable chief died, he desired his body might be laid by the side of his good minister, that, as he said, he might go up with him at the great resurrection. When he uttered this lamentation and wept over his own tribe, little commiseration was felt for Indians by white men. The poor wanderers of the wilderness were compelled to say, "I looked on my right hand and beheld, but there was no man that would know me; refuge failed me; no man cared for my soul!" Blessed be God, those days are gone! The scene is changed. Charity now remembers the children of the wilderness, and listens to the imploring voice. Ten thousand hearts and hands are impatient to bless them. The sound of the Gospel begins to echo among them in many directions, and the sacred songs of Zion now burst along where once nothing was heard but the roaring of winds and the howling of beasts.

Pilgrim Celebration in Plymouth.

Though no preparations had been made for public display in the celebration of the 201st anniversary, at Plymouth, yet on the approach of the day, gratitude was awakened, and the heart animated in the recollection of the past, and in anticipations of the future.

In the morning, divine service was attended in the meeting-house. The devotional exercises consisted of the Hymns and the ode appropriate to the occasion, selections from Scripture, and a very impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. KENDALL. The corps, deriving their name from *Standish*, the efficient military commander of the Pilgrims, made their annual exhibition. At noon, a company consisting of about sixty gentlemen, partook of a very handsome entertainment, provided by Capt. BARTLETT, at the new Hotel, where were displayed, beside "the abundance of the sea and the treasures hid in the sand," all the goodly plenty of our land. The venerable John WATSON presided. [*Centinel.*

New England Society.—Saturday last, was the 201st Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. At half past 4 o'clock, the New-England Society of the city of New-York, assembled at the Presbyterian church in Cedar-street.—Prayer was offered by the Rev. Doctor Spring, after which the Rev. Dr. Romeyn delivered an interesting sermon from 1 Sam. 2d Chap. 30th verse—"*Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.*"

The Choir sung some excellent peices of music adapted to the occasion.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The amount received during the month of November, was $3,537 27.

The mansion of the late Mr. Cochran, near the head of Pearl-street, was purchased on Thursday, for the Trustees of the Boston Athenæum; and we understand the adjoining mansion has been generously given to the Institution by JAMES PERKINS, Esq. The whole will form a commodious and elegant permament establishment. A liberal subscription is now making to increase the funds of the Athenæum.

☞ *AN IMPOSTOR.*

The public are cautioned against the impositions of a young man, who calls his name George W. F. Baldwin, or Thomas F. Baldwin, and claims to be my son. His story is, that on a voyage to the southward for his health, he was cast away on Cape Hatteras, and lost every thing which he had. By these falsehoods he has obtained the hospitality of several families, and also borrowed money on the same credit, promising to return it immediately on his arrival at Boston. To prevent such impositions in future, I would state, that I know nothing of such a person as above named, and that I have had no son living since the year 1805.

THOMAS BALDWIN.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1821.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. Nathaniel Hayden to Miss Elizabeth Warren.

In Lynn, Larkin Thorndike, Esq. of Salem, to Miss Sarah Phillips.

In Salem, Mr. Jesse Smith, of the U. S. navy, to Miss Mehitable Smith.

In Watertown, Mr. Constantine V. Swan to Miss Ann Stone.

In Haverhill, Mr. Andrew Johnson to Miss Ruth Edwards.

In New Bedford, Mr. Isaac C. Churchill to Miss T. Jenney.

In New York, Dr. John Baxter to Miss Lucy M. Wainwright.

DIED,

In this town, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dunn, aged 3 years.

On Thursday, 20th inst. Mary-Ann, daughter of Daniel Learned, jun. aged 3 years. She was accidentally burnt to death by her clothes taking fire.

Ellen Maria, daughter of Mr. Charles Chester. Frances Ann Sewall youngest daughter of Mr. Sewall Hill.

Wm. P. S. Thorndike, eldest son of Jeremiah Thorndike, aged 9 years.

On board sch. Wm. Penn, lying at Long-whf. on Monday night, David R. Harris, a mulatto, and Daniel Anderson, a black. Their death was occasioned by suffocation, fires having been kindled in the hold to kill mice. All hands were apprised of the danger of entering the vessel; and the mate stayed on board till 11 o'clock, to see that no one did enter the hold—they must therefore have entered after that time.

In Lynn, on Saturday last, Major Leonard Coburn, aged 25. He has left a wife and four children to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and an affectionate father.

In Framingham, on Monday last, Mr. Levi Hearsey, formerly of this town.

In Hunisville, Alabama, Maj. Thomas Freeman, of Washington, Missi. for many years Surveyor General of public lands south of Tennessee.

In New-Orleans, Nov. 14, Mr. Ebenezer Bachelor, aged 40; 16th, Mr. Samuel Eames, aged 30, both of Massachusetts.

At Batavia, Capt. John Peabody, of the ship Mary-Ann, of Salem.

Drowned—At Barnstable, on Thursday, 20th inst. (by falling thro' the ice on a pond) James and Thomas, aged 8 and 11, children of Capt. Thomas Percival.

At sea, washed overboard in a gale, George Brindley, a boy of sch. John, of Salem—Mr. John Hill, of Beverly, and Mr. Peter Roderick, of Salem, mates of brig Franklin, Kennedy, of Salem.

Lost overbeard from sch. Ida, Mr. Josiah Lane jun. aged 19, only son of Capt. Josiah Lane, of Hingham.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

NEW BOOKS.

JAMES LORING *has for sale at his Book-store,* —NO. 2, CORNHILL:—

NEW YEAR'S EVE; or hints for the improvement of social hours. With a Frontispiece.

The School-Fellows; a moral tale. By Miss Sandham. With a Frontispiece.

Lily Douglas; a simple Story.

"She knows, and knows no more—her Bible true." [COWPER. With a Frontispiece.

The Italian Convert, a narrativa founded on fact. With a Erontispiece.

The Stories of Old Daniel: or Tales of Wonder and Delight. With a Frontispiece.

Picturesque Piety; or, Scripture Truths illustrated in 48 Original Poems. With a Frontispiece.

The Re-captured Negro. By Miss Sherwood. With a Frontispiece.

☞ *Almanacks for* 1822.

Dec. 29.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE "*Boston Society for Religious Purposes*," will hold the Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers on the evening of the 1st of January, at 6 o'clock, in the Old South Vestry.—The Subscribers are requested to attend, together with all others, who are desirous of promoting the interest of said Society.

Dec. 29.

Register for the New-Year.

JAMES LORING, No. 2, and RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 75, Cornhill, this day published the *Massachusetts Register and United States Calendar*, for 1822, containing the usual Civil, Judicial and Military Lists of Massachusetts, and of the Federal Government, Consuls, &c. to and from Foreign Governments, with much other valuable and useful information.

☞ This Register contains a Census for all the Towns in Massachusetts for 1810 and 1820, and a Census of the United States for 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820. Dec. 29.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

For sale by Lincoln & Edmands, No. 53, CORNHILL,

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, a Sermon by Rev. A Judson, Missionary in India. - 25 *cts.*

Dr. Baldwin's Baptism of Believers, 1,12

Dr. B's Letters to D. Worcester, - - 75

Dr. Baldwin's Friendly Letter exhibiting the subject of Baptism from the New Testament History, - - - - - - 12 1-2

Dr. Baldwin's Essay on John's Baptism, 12 1-2

A Series of Letters on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism, by Rev. S. Chapin, late Minister of the Congregational Church at Mount Vernon.—To which are added Strictures on Mr. Moore's Reply to the Letters. Pr. 50 cts.

Dispassionate Thoughts on Baptism, by Rev. Jacob Norton, 50 cts.—Robinson's History of Baptism, a work of great celebrity, $ 3.00.

Dec. 1.

Rich Plated Ware and Jewelry.

JOHN B. JONES, No. 37 Market-street, has received, per ship Parthian, from Liverpool, and by way of New-York, 6 casks and 3 cases of rich silver Mounted Coffee and Tea Urns—Bread and Cake Baskets—Candlesticks and Branches—Chamber and Table Candlesticks—Coffee and Tea Sets—Castor and Liquor Stands—Decanter Stands—Salt Stands—Egg Frames—Mustard Pots—Snuffers and Trays—Large and small Waiters—Coffee Pots, separate from sets—Sallad Stands and Epergnes—best Gold bordered Tea Trays, with Knife, Bread, and Cheese Trays, and Bottle Stands to match—low priced Japannery—elegant Liverpool Hung Lamps, suitable for large Halls—Plated Astral Moon Lamps—pearl, jet, paste, gold and coral Jewelry—Gilt and Steel Goods—low priced English Watches, &c.

The above together with recent importations, forms a very extensive assortment of rich Goods, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Barrett's English Grammar.

FOR sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, a Grammar of the English Language, containing a variety of critical remarks, the principal part of which are original. By *John Barrett*, Teacher of the Greek, Latin and English Languages. Pr. 50 cts.

☞ This is an original and very valuable work, and merits the particular attention of the instructers of English Grammar.

AMERICAN ORATOR.

JAMES LORING has for sale at his Book store—The American Orator, or Elegant Extracts in Prose and Poetry; comprehending a diversity of Oratorical Specimens, of the eloquence of popular assemblies, of the bar, of the pulpit, &c. Intended for the use of schools and Academies. By INCREASE COOKE

Dec. 1.

POETRY.

By those who know the heart of an affectionate parent, the following will be read with peculiar emotions.

THE FATHER TO HIS INFANT.

'When cherub smiles give place
To full and flowing tears,
My Infant! in thy face
I see the chart of years:
Each smile a joy bestowing,
Each tear a grief foreshewing.

'But, young one! it appears,
They differ in amount;
One minute tells more tears
Than a day of smiles can count.
How many clouds we gaze on
For one the Iris plays on!

'By day the sunbeam glows,
But soon its rays must set;
Thro' morn and midnight flows
The sobbing rivulet.
Thus joy a while keeps glowing,
But grief for ever flowing.

'My cup of hope is quaff'd,
Yet this I'll hope for thee—
Be thou the green young graft
Upon the leafless tree;
And hopes 'twere vain to nourish,
Be found in thee to flourish.

'Thy years a halcyon train
Of blessings smiling round;
That bliss I sought in vain
To find—by thee be found:
May love and friendship bless thee,
Nor woe nor want oppress thee.'

'Tho' others' emblem be
The deadly cypress shade,
Be thine the citron tree
That knows not how to fade;
But through each change of weather,
Bears fruit and flowers together.

'Thy childhood be as gay
As spring-tide just begun;
Thy youth a bright May day,
And ardent as its sun;
Thy prime, mid-summer—sweeping
O'er harvests ripe and reaping.

'Nor let thy sun's decline
One noble thought assuage;
But rather, like old wine,
Grow generous with age.
Thro' life thy soul be chainless,
In death thy name be stainless.

'And when he who writes this verse,
Shall smile not nor repine,
Be thou beside his hearse—
He could not look on thine!
And, when thy shroud is o'er thee,
May a son of thine deplore thee.'

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE "FRIEND OF MAN."

WHITFIELD'S PREACHING.

The eloquence of George Whitfield, was always well adapted to his auditory, and varied much in original feeling, as well as mental power; yet his words were as the arrow of a skilful archer, the arrow drawn to the head and sent home to the mark. One great faculty of his mind, consisted in seizing the interesting events of the passing moment—catching the manners living as they rose before him, and embodying them in his discourses, so that every vital feeling should rally round the truth, which he designed to inculcate, and impress them on the heart with eloquence of soul.

When George Whitfield first visited Edinburgh, he was cordially received by multitudes of people. At that time an execution took place. Perhaps not disposed to interfere with ministers under whose care the criminal was, or to intrude on them in a land where he felt himself yet a stranger, he only indulged his curiosity to see the manners of the people by mixing in the crowd. But his appearance drew the eyes of many on him, and gave rise to almost as many opinions, and, perhaps as various as the imaginations of a number of individuals were likely to generate. The next day he preached to a large body of persons in a field near the city. We may judge of the crowds attending his first sermons at Edinburgh, when in London, where he was known, ten, twenty and thirty thousand persons would often attend his preaching—at 5 o'clock in the morning.

On the subject of the execution he addressed the Edinburgh audience, nearly as follows: 'I know,' said he, 'that many of you will find it difficult to reconcile my appearance yesterday with my character; many of you, I know will say that my time might have been better employed in praying for the unhappy man, than in attending him to the fatal tree, and that perhaps curiosity was the only cause that converted me into a spectator on the occasion; but those who ascribe that uncharitable motive are under a mistake. I witnessed the conduct of almost every one present on that occasion, with which I was highly pleased, and indeed it has left on my mind a very favorable impression of the Scottish nation. Your sympathy was visible on your countenances, and reflected the greatest credit on your hearts;—particularly when the moment arrived, that your unhappy fellow-creature was to close his eyes on this world forever, you, as if all with one impulse, turned your heads aside and *wept*. These tears were precious, and will be held in remembrance. How different when the Saviour of mankind was extended on the cross. The Jews, instead of sympathizing, triumphed in his sorrows. They reviled him with bitter expressions, with words even more bitter than the gall and vinegar which they handed him to drink: NOT ONE of all that witnessed his pains turned the head aside, even in the last pang! Yes, there was one—That glorious luminary, (pointing to the sun) veiled his bright face, and sailed on in ten-fold night!'

Well may such an apostle be held in venerated remembrance. The beauty of the scene, every eye suffused in tears, every face vailed in sorrow; the apt contrast between the feelings of men under the influence of Christianity, and those who crucified its author, with the sublime recollection, 'yes, there was one,' as if new light had beamed on his memory;—all bring him to the mind's eye as a great man with consecrated talents and devoted zeal, effectually impressing powerful truths on the susceptible heart, as absent yet present, as one that being dead yet speaketh. This transaction took place many years past.

TRUE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. BURDER, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, to the Society of Inquiry, &c. Theological Institution, Andover.

London, Aug. 16, 1821.

GENTLEMEN—The return of the Rev. R. Bascom to your continent, affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace, to transmit to you some of the recent publications of the London Missionary Society, from which you will learn what are our engagements and prospects, and on which I have not time to comment. Had I leisure, how gladly would I correspond at large on missionary topics, but I believe that we are all so fully engaged in these noble pursuits, that our printed narratives must supply the wants of other documents.

I can assure you that the increasing exertions made in the United States for the propagation of the gospel, afford a high degree of sacred pleasure to the friends of missions in England. If you proceed as you have begun, I am not sure that we shall not become jealous; however proceed as fast as you please, and we will try to keep before you; and this will be a race that angels will delight to witness. May there never be any contest between Old and New Britain, except it be which shall do the most good; which shall most glorify God; and this will be, what few if any wars have deserved to be styled—THE HOLY WAR. We are particularly delighted with your efforts in the Sandwich Islands, which, may the God of heaven abundantly prosper! I, for one, had long my eye fixed upon that group, but our hands were too full to make the effort. It is not of the smallest consequence by whom the work of evangelization is effected; none are more than the tools which the Almighty employs, and let him employ whom he pleases, the work is all his own, and to him be all the glory!

If a distant stranger, now in his 70th year, might hope to have an interest in your prayers, it would afford pleasure to your unworthy fellow laborer.

GEO. BURDER.

CAIN'S OFFERING.

It may seem somewhat surprising that a wicked person, like Cain, should have presented an offering at all, and should not have spared himself the time and trouble of an imperfect and essentially erroneous service; but in this he stands the recorded antitype of millions, who in subsequent periods of time, have attempted, and are now attempting, to cover their transgressions, not with the righteousness of another and an accepted Mediator, but with the external ceremony of a heartless worship.

From a London Paper.

THE UNICORN.

Mr. Campbell, the Missionary, has kindly favored us with the following description of the head of a very singular animal which he has just brought from the interior of Africa. We also, have had an opportunity of seeing it, and fully agree with Mr. Campbell, that the animal itself must have answered the description of the *Reem* or *Unicorn*, which is frequently mentioned in Scripture.

"The animal," says Mr. Campbell, "was killed by my Hottentots, in the Mashow country, near the city of Mashow, about 200 miles N. E. of New Lattakoo, to the westward of Delagoa Bay. My Hottentots never having seen, or heard, of an animal with *one* horn, of so great a length, cut off its head, and brought it bleeding to me, upon the back of an ox. From its great weight, and being about 1200 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, I was obliged to reduce it by cutting off the under jaw. The Hottentots cut up the rest of the animal for food, which with the help of the natives, they brought on the backs of oxen to Mashow.

"The horn, which is nearly black, is exactly three feet long, projecting from the forehead about 9 or 10 inches above the nose; from the nose to the ears measured three feet. There is a small horny projection of about 3 inches, immediately behind the great horn, designed for keeping fast or steady, whatever is penetrated by the great horn. There is neither wool nor hair on the skin, which is the color of brown snuff.

"The animal was well known to the natives; it is a species of the Rhinoceros; but if I may judge of its bulk by the size of its head, it must have been much larger than any of the seven Rhinoceroses, which my party shot, one of which measured eleven feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail.

"The skull and horn excited great curiosity at the Cape; most were of opinion that it was all we should have for the Unicorn.

"An animal the size of a horse, which the fancied Unicorn is supposed to be, would not answer the description of the Unicorn given by Job, chap. xxxix. verse 9, *et seq.* but in every part of that description, this animal exactly answers to it."

The citizens of Geneva, N. Y. contemplate the opening of a lateral Canal, to connect the Seneca Lake with the Grand Western Canal.

SLAVE TRADE.

Notwithstanding the exertions of philanthropists to put a stop to the detestable traffic in human flesh, yet avarice and the baser passions of human nature seem to be triumphant, and recent accounts show that the trade continues to be prosecuted with unhallowed success. Between the middle of July and October, more than twenty vessels (some of them very large) were on the coast of Guinea, stowing their holds with foads of these unhappy victims to the lust of wealth. In five of these vessels only, three thousand six hundred and twenty human beings were conveyed from their native soil to be sold as slaves in foreign lands; and among the sufferers, how many wives must have been torn from their husbands, how many children separated from their parents, by the hand of unfeeling avarice.

STATE RIGHTS.

Disaffection has arisen in several of the States on the supposition that the General Government has encroached on that authority which the Constitution of the United States has guaranteed to each State. To relieve this difficulty, Mr. Johnson, Senator from Kentucky, has proposed the following amendment—

"That, in all controversies where the judicial power of the United States shall be so coostrued, as to extend to any case in law or equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, or treaties made or which shall be made under their authority, and to which a state shall be a party; and in all controversies in which a state may desire to become a party, in consequence of having the constitution or laws of such state questioned, the Senate of the United States shall have appellate jurisdiction."

A writer in the National Intelligencer, in relation to this subject, proposes the following queries for solution.

Would the decisions of the Senate, between States, &c. in reality give more satisfaction than those of the Supreme Court?

Will not the Senators feel themselves inclined, or bound, to decide such questions as come before them, rather according to the interests or wishes of the states they respectively represent than according to the legal merits of the cases?

Is the Senate, constituted as it is, a proper body to adjudicate questions of law?

Will not the amendment, in its consequence, make the Senate a body of gentlemen of the long robe, instead of being the Representatives equally of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the liberal professions?

Will not the blending of judicial and legislative powers in one body be contrary to the theory of our government, by which they are carefully separated?

May not the decision of questions in this new court of eight and forty judges be influenced by geographical considerations—the States of one section deciding against those of another?

May not questions *hereafter* arise which such considerations *may* have an influence upon?

The concussion felt in Salem, Dec. 11, which was at the time generally thought to have been the shock of an Earthquake, proved to be an explosion of about 5000 wt. of Powder at the Chelmsford Powder Manufactory. It took place at the Packing House, while one man was at work alone in the building. He was literally blown to pieces, his head, arms, and legs having been found scattered in various directions, and also his body, in a dreadful mangled condition. He was recently from Halifax, where, it is said, he has left a wife and two children.

The Rev. JARED SPARKS, Minister of the First Independent Church of Baltimore, is elected a Chaplain to Congress on the part of the House of Representatives.

Census of Dublin.—By comparing the present census with the account taken in the year 1798, by Dr. Whitelaw, it appears, that the city has increased since that period, four thousand four hundred and twenty-one houses, and fifty-five thousand eight hundred & thirty-one inhabitants. The whole of Ireland has rapidly advanced in the career of improvement within these twenty years—perhaps more so than any other country in Europe—Total on the south side of the Liffey, twelve thousand and seventy-seven houses, one hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and fifty inhabitants—total on the north side of the Liffey, eight thousand seven hundred and forty-five houses, ninety-four thousand and fifty-four inhabitants—total population of Dublin, twenty-thousand eight hundred and twenty-two houses, two hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and one inhabitants—within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, there are, sixteen thousand and five houses, one hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-seven inhabitants.

N. B. The above account includes the University, the Military, the Hospitals, Gaols, &c. The parishes numbered are those within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor.—*Dublin Journal.*

The Archbishop of Paris, born in the year 1736, and christened Alexander Augustus Talleyrand Perigord, died at Paris on the 27th of October last, aged 85.—The body was prepared to lie in state nine days.

His Holiness the Pope has issued a bull of excommunication against the Carbonari, at Naples, which produced an incredible effect in that kingdom. The inhabitants of districts, which had been suspected, came forward and gave up their diplomas and papers of the sect which were in their possession, and renounced the society.

Ten fine hogs, raised at the Alms House Farm on Salem Neck, were sold in Salem, Dec. 11.—Their weight, when dressed, was a little short of 3000.

Dr. Adams' Geography for Schools.

Just published, and for sale by

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill,

GEOGRAPAY, or a Description of the World. In 3 Parts: The 1st Part consists of the names of Places, divided and accented. The 2d is a Grammar of Geography, to be committed to memory. The 3d is an interesting description of the World, to be read in classes.

☞ The present is the 6th edition of this highly approved School Book; and it is recommended to the inspection of School Masters as being probably the best adopted to common Schools of any work extant. Price $1,60.

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NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

NO. 26—which completes the 13th volume of this valuable work—to be finished in 16 vols. at $4 per No.—is this day received by

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-Square.

This number contains additional matter by American Editors, particularly under the heads Mississippi, Mobile, Mohawk, Monongahela, Morris (Robert,) &c. It also embraces Mnemonics, (referred to by Mr. Manners in his lectures in this town last Spring,) Moral Philosophy, Mineralogy, Mineral Waters, Missions, &c.

☞ This work, ably conducted by D. Brewster, L. L. D. assisted by many gentlemen in Europe, most eminent in science and literature, being improved by additional matter furnished by American Editors, has become in some degree an American work, well calculated to perpetuate and disseminate sound instruction among our fellow countrymen—the best support of our republican institutions.

Those gentlemen, who, by subscribing and promptly paying for their numbers, have encouraged the hearts and strengthened the hands of the publishers, may justly consider themselves as coactors in this noble work.

But few copies of the edition remain unsold.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, confident that the work will recommend itself on a careful examination, offer to subscribers the privilege of returning the Books within sixty days from the delivery of the same. Dec. 22.

RICHARDSON & LORD,

HAVE just published the second edition of the EVANGELICAL INSTRUCTOR, designed for the use of schools and families.—Dedicated to the Massachusetts Peace Society. By WILLIAM COLLIER, A. M.

The following testimonials sufficiently evince the object of this work, and shew the estimation in which it is viewed by several judicious gentlemen and teachers who have examined it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Reverend Doctors Miller and Romeyn, of the City of New-York.

A judicious, well compiled manual, for initiating Children and young persons into the elements of Evangelical Truth, is certainly a most desirable addition to the numerous and Excellent Books for the use of Schools, which modern times have produced. We consider Mr. Collier's *Evangelical Instructor* (so far as we have had an opportunity of examining it,) as the best work of this kind that we have seen. It appears to be remarkably free from Sectarian peculiarities, and calculated to lead the youthful mind easily and insensibly into just views of Christian doctrine, while at the same time, it is interspersed with much entertaining and instructive matter of other kinds. We heartily wish him success in introducing it into Schools, and believe, that if brought into general use, it may do much good.

SAMUEL MILLER
JN. B. ROMEYN.

From the Rev. Dr. Griffin, late of Boston.

In the recommendation of Mr. COLLIER'S *Evangelical Instructor*, as expressed by Doctors Miller & Romeyn, I heartily concur; and hope that this useful and entertaining Book may be generally introduced into our schools.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston.

The *Evangelical Instructor*, as far as I am able to judge from a cursory examination, is peculiarly calculated to answer the great purpose for which it is designed. The subjects are judiciously selected, and so happily arranged, as insensibly to lead the mind 'from Nature up to Nature's God.' I conceive the work needs but to be known in order to be approved. I most sincerely hope it may find admittance into all our Public Schools, and be made eminently useful in promoting the interests of piety and morality.

From Mr. Israel Alger, late Preceptor of the Public School in Charlestown, now Teacher of an Academy in Boston, to the compiler of the Evangelical Instructor.

Rev. Sir,—I have introduced the *Evangelical Instructor* into the School under my care, and have used nearly one hundred copies. Science and religious improvement are happily blended, by which the work is eminently calculated to inspire the youthful mind with a reverence for God and the Christian religion. The style is perspicuous, pure and elegant, and will contribute much to form a correct taste in the mind of Youth. I heartily wish the Book an extensive circulation.

ISRAEL ALGER.

From Mr. Wheeler, late Preceptor of the Academy at Middleborough.

The *Evangelical Instructor*, as a School Book, besides its other qualities, is in my opinion, deserving of public patronage. The variety and judicious arrangement of its parts, and particularly the moral and evangelical sentiments which are here taught, with much brevity, renders this Book very valuable to Youth, and also to those Instructors who wish their pupils early to acquire a habit of serious reflection.

CHARLES WHEELER.

From the Rev. Wm. Jenks, of Boston.

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"——various, that the mind
"Of desultory *youth*, studious of change
"And fond of novelty, may be indulged."

Both these advantages are exhibited in the Rev. Mr. Collier's Evangelical Instructor. The selections are in strict accordance with the title, and are yet of such variety in respect to their subjects as will extend the information and gratify the fancy of youth. It is cordially wished that it may find access to schools and places of education, & be blessed as a mean of doing much good to pupils, by influencing their manners, exciting a liberal curiosity, and above all, impressing their hearts.

WM JENKS.

☞ The price of this book is 37 1-2 cts. single, $3,25 per doz. and 25 dols. per hundred.—Size of the American Preceptor and Art of Reading.

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ELISHA ANDREWS, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the Academy at Wrentham, where every facility will be offered to those who are disposed to pursue an English or Classical Education.

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☞ Second quarter commences 1st Thursday in January, 1822. Nov. 24.

Printing done at this Office.

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JAMES LORING, AND LINCOLN & EDMANDS, to accommodate the various tastes of the patrons of this approved work, have just published three new editions, on large and small type.

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☞ It must be gratifying to the friends of the excellent Hymn Book, that it meets with such patronage as to warrant the publishers to incur the heavy expense of these extra editions; and it is hoped they will still continue their efforts to introduce it into new societies.

N. B.—The Publishers have been gratified in noticing, that the Warren, Boston, Cayuga, Chenango, New London, Hartford and Cumberland Associations have recommended in their Minutes this improved Hymn Book for public worship, and respectfully solicit other Associations to examine its merits, and, if approved, to insert recommendations in their Minutes.

☞ Winchell's Watts is for sale by Rev. T. Cushman, Hartford; Mr. G. J. Loomis, booksellers Albany; Collins & Co. New York; E. Carey, & Son, Philadelphia; Rev. E. Comstock, Auburn, &c. &c.

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☞ Subscriptions for the Paper may be transmitted to the Office of the "*National Intelligencer*," at Washington, by letter, (post paid,) or may be personally made to THOS. ROWE (General Agent for GALES & SEATON, the Proprietors,) *Congress-Street, directly over the Post-Office, Boston.* Dec. 15.

THE INSTRUCTER,
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No. 53, CORNHILL.

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